WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1874.

FOR RENT.

1310 G STREET NORTHWEST-PAR-

2005 G STREET NORTHWEST.-FOR PARTIES DESIRING COMPORTABLE

825 VERMONT AVENUE-FOR RENT-

411 FOURTH STREET NORTHWEST-

WANTS.

WANTED-A PHONOGRAPHER DE sires a position as secretary or amanueus; e., C. B. E., REPUBLICAN Office, non-et-WANTED-SITUATION AS SPECIFICA WANTED-THE CITIZENS OF GEORGE.

A RARE CHANCE, -WANTED-A PART-

WANTED-SEVERAL SOLICITORS FOR WANTED-EVERY LADY TO KNOW

WANTED-FURNISHED ROOMS OR WANTED-PARTIES ON CAPITOL HILL
HAVING HOUSES TO RENT, either furnished or unfurnished, can have them rented by
placing them in our hunds. We have a large and
corrent demand for HOUSES to rent, and owners
of auth who mark in the control of them in our market. to their advantage to call upon us.

HESTER & EVANS,
Real Estate Brokers,
110 First street southeast, Capitol Illii,
not-WFMtf

NEW AND SECOND-HAND-ONE PRICE only. New clothing sold at very reasonable es. Sciected stock of second-hand clothing, very pp, at JUSTH's, as D street, between Sixth Seventh northwest. Branch store, 1215 ct, between Twelfth and Thirteenth N.W. 198 W ANTED-SECOND-HAND FURNI-

V ture, Bedelothes, Second-hand Clothing, and Boots and Shoes. Will pay the highest cash prices, Orders by mail promptly attended to, by H.COLE-MAN & CO., No. 306, corner of Tenth atcect and Pennsylvania avenue.

MRS, LOUISE C. BUTLER.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST

FOR SALE-I OFFER FOR SALE ONE

LOST AND FOUND.

DR. ROBERTSON, NO. 418 TENTH SRTEET, opposite City (ins Office, treats especially all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Genorrhos, Gleets, Strictures, Stphille, and all Sain Diseases, Seminal Weaknesses, Involuntary Seminal Losses, impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriagee, &c. Guarantees a positive and speedy cure by newly-discovered remedies, Dr. Robertson can be consulted every WEDNES-DAY and SATURDAY, from 8 to 9 p. m. oct9-tf

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS
manufactured by Wm. Knabe & Co., Battimore,
Md., lest received.
Planor from other celebrated factories for sale
and rout on accommodating terms.
Tuning promptly attended to.
MKS, CATHARINE HEICHENBACH.
(Widow of the late F. C. Reichenbach.)
nos-if 63 Eleventh sireet, above Pa. ave.

STOVES AND TINWARE, 313 W. H. HABROVER, 313

Five doors from Fennsylvania avenue north.

STOVES, RANGES, PURNACES, FIRE-BRICKS,

REPAIRS FOR ALL KINDS OF STOVES,

FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-FURNISHING sets

U. S. Commissioner and Examiner in Chancery's SHORTHAND WRITES SHORTHAND LAW REPORTER

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING. HOW IT WAS OBSERVED AT THE

NATIONAL CAPITAL. SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES AND CEL-EBRATIONS BY THE PEOPLE-DR. RAN-KIN ON THE PROGRESSIVE VALUE OF

MAN-THE NEWSPAPER PRESS-DR, CLEVELAND AT THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH-THE CITY GENERALLY. Thanksgiving Day, 1874, was altogether a beautiful one in this city. Its morning was unob-scured by a single cloud, and its evening was screne with the light of every glorious star. Nature itself and all the material universe of God seemed to join with mankind in a hymn of praise for wonderful goodness. It is a happy thing that the "revolving years" bring with them days when the soul is made to feel something of the infinite blessings of Providence. The man who feels the most has the greatest blessing. It is on such a day that the solemn question is asked, what is God? His most gifted children have tried in value to frame an appropriate answer. It may be that a fair one is this: Gol is the totality of everything. The music we have heard; the notes of the sainted Parepa and the living Patti are faint schoes from the far-off shore where rolls the original anthem of crea-

shadows of that easel from which was painted the glory of the skies and the beauty of the for-est, field and flower. The statuary of Canova and Stone is only the cold, marble embediment of the mnipotent idea which breathed immortal life is only a simple imitation of a heart whose every contention is felt in the remotest corners of the nmensity of space. The joy experienced in giving thanks is only a human expression of that infinite delight with which the Source of all Good fills the chambers of the planets, and so we might go on in the illustration that all we know of love, charity, beauty, honor, power and glory is what we can gain in knowledge of Him in whose breast exists the totality of all these things. It was truly a day of thanksgiving yesterday.

The churches were filled, and the ministers of Christ preached the eternal word with unusual fervor. Full reports of a few of the sermons, beore different denominations, are printed below. The places of public amusement were well patronized, and some of our theaters were the cliday garb of flags and evergreens. Hotels were decorated, and the national colors were flying all day from many a staff on our public the remark passed from mouth to mouth, "It is a reat thing to be an American in the latter part

of the nineteenth century."

A large congregation was present at the First Congregational church to hear a discourse from Rev. J. E. Rankin, the pastor. The services be-gan with a voluntary by Dr. J. P. Caulfield, followed by very fine singing. Miss Katie Gordall, the leading soprano of Washington, sang "A Charge to Keep I have," with much expression. A fine choral, Luther's "Ein fest burg," translated by Dr. Hedge, was also sung. Dr. Rankin next preached his sermen, from the following

DISCOURSE OF DR. BANKIN. There are two ways of making a thing precious. One way, and a very common one, in our day, is by making it scarce; by buying it up, and thus increasing the demand for it. This is the method alluded to in the text: the increase that springs from scarcity. The prophet speaks of a time when there shall be such desolation in Babylon that a suggle man to stand upon her walls for her defence shall be as precieses as that gold of Ophir which it took three years for the vessels of Solomon to bring to Jerusalem. Whether Ophir was the East Indies, or South Africa, or Southern Arabia, the idea is clear cough. Just as precious as was that gold of Ophir, distinguished for its intringe value and remarkable for the distance.

fight a great battle than to put up a Tower of Babel.

There are comparatively few battles which have ever been fought to vindicate a great principle; to maintain a great right; for battles that posterity has ever justified, which have been great movements forward. The first battles of the world were fought for booty, for captives, for conquest—were like the conflicts between different tribes of Indians to-day. But most modern battles have been fought to gratify the caprice, the ambition of the heads of government; to average an old national gradge or to wreat back a plot of disputed territory. Here and there, in the history of the world, a nation has made a stand for the right of representation or the right of religious for the right of kevolution. The American people fought from principle in the recent great struggle. They were not dumb, driven cattle. They knew what was at stake.

The other great pillar of the State is taxation. The old governments of the world have had another use to which they put the people besides that of fighting battles. They have looked to them to till the land, to engage in manufactures and traffe, in order that the governing classes might be permitted to live in idleness. The necessary expenditures of government, even when most economically administered, are very great. Add to these the maintenance of a landed aristerest, and it and structure of its now stranger that the record in an extensive that the proper in their own interests. Add to these the maintenance of a landed tecracy, who govern the people in their of terests, ond it is not strange that the people had burdens grievous to be borne.

had burdens grievous to be berne.

That the throne and all its appurtenances rested upon the shoulders of the people, and that all that they were good for was to toil and sweat and tug to support the governing classes. There is larger liberly than under a system of bondage. There is liberty of person—property in one's self and his offerings—the right to come and go without impertinent surveillance. But still this theory has insisted upon the inequality of the human race; that they have rights and immunities that are unequal; that some are of right the rulers and others are their lawful subjects.

3. A third valuation came to be put upon mas. It had been finding voices and champions for several centuries. But these voices had been stifled and these champions had been put to death in the Old World. This third valuation was this. That the human family is the royal family; that governments are made for the convenience and benefit of the governed; that the governod have a right to determine what taxes are equal and just; what battles, if any, ought to be fought. The gospel of the third valuation went forth from Independence Hall one century ago. From Independence Hall one century ago, From In THE THEORY OF GOVERNMENT,

government.
But what is the so great difference, after all, between musn under the old and under the new valuation? Is not man compelled to perform the same hard labor, under the same hot sun, is the same crowded factories, in the dark mine-damps of the earth? Is he not compelled to pay taxes, to take the title out of the same to the compelled to the same crowded factories, in the first the fifth World? same hard labor, under the same hot sun, is the same crowded factories, in the dark mine-damps of the earth? Is he not compelled to pay taxes, to fight battles, just as he was in the Old World?

1. Man has the advantage of this new valuation. His value is no longer reckoned from beasts of burden upward, but from trod, the Creator, downward. He stands, invested by God, with certain inalienable rights; coming not from legislistion, not as wrested from tyrannical governments, but with the patent of the Almighty, when He made him in His own imags. By birthright he is the equal of the highest among men. In the exercise of their choice lie people may confer upon him the highest office in their gift. It is said to be absolutely sickening to witness the sycophancy with which the titled classes are treated by the common people in the old monarchies; as though they belonged to a superior race: as though they were mearer God, the Creator. This new valuation of man lays the are at the root of that tree of class aristocracy. A great many people said that it was perilous to give the ballot to the colored people of the South. But, according to the Declaration of Independence, it was not ours to give. It was theirs by hirthright; from God, not from man. We might legislate to protect them in the enjoyment of a right which was capaced to infringement. They were not prepared for it. But it was infinitely better to give it to them than to be guilty of the inconsistency of denying it. Besides, the very fact of this new valuation, of having true and accredited eltizonable, such as a standard and all that. We'll, their heads nave been turned and all that. We'll, their heads nave been turned and all that. We'll, their heads noted dumnward by burdens and hole for goverations. They needed turning upward. Their heads had been bent downward by burdens and head of the litera up as though they were

stance of this colored man, of whom, perhaps, it has been raid a thousand times, that he was botter off before the war, though he had no family, no beine, no manhood, so nationality; though he was a slave! He has a little but over his head, but he has built it with his own hands; he owns it. It shelters his own wife and children. And when he lies down to rost he does not four separation from them. And it midnight raffians beest them that little but is his easile, and he is a man to defend them. He may not dance and sing as he once did. More serious thoughts have come over the spirit of his dream. He is the equal of the proudest in this republic. Those children of his are to take their share in the future of the republic; they must, be deneated; they must be

over the spirit of his dream. He is the oqual of the proudest in this republic. Those children of his are to take their share in the future of the republic; they must be deucated; they must be taught true manhood and womanhood. I tell you that though a man be poverty-plached; though he be dothed in rags; though he wring only a half subsistence from the soil he tills, yet leave him his manhood among men, his manhood before God, and there is happiness for him. Did not the Creator intend a man to glory in his manhood before God, and there is happiness for him. Did not the Creator intend a man to glory in his manheon? Did he intend him to crings before his fellow man like a whipped cur?

Ah! my brother, if clissenship is good for you and me, it is good for the American Indian. If it is good for the influences of home life, it is good for belt. We look at the ripe fruits of our Anglo Saxon civilization, centuries away from the heathenism and seridom of our fathers, having been upon the uppermost wave of a Christianeivilisation for many generations, and shake our wise heads as we think of the condition of remi-barbaric races. Let us not ask them to make, brick without straw; let us not expect them to become fit for home life when we have made homes impossible to them; to become fit for citizenship before we have ever held it out as a boon to which they might attain. It is a paradox. But it takes a home to make a man it for home life; it takes a home to make a man it for home life; it takes a home to make a man it for home life; it takes a home to make a man man the because he is of this or that stock; bears this or that cognomes; but because of something higher; because he is man, a man made in the image of God; man in whose served form God has walked incarnale. For no Christian can read the text: "I will make a man note precious than fine gold: even a man than the golden wedge of Ophir," without recal ers and preciousness of that humanity for which

as another man's; where the Government interprets it to be its office to vindicate the sacredness and preciousness of that humanity for which it exists, even though represented in its lowiest citizen. And so far forth such a republic is Christian; inasmuch as it recognizes the preciousness of man; inasmuch as it recognizes the preciousness of man; inasmuch as it seeks to cultivate his true manhood; inasmuch as, by providing him with such privileges and immunities as impire and encourage him to make the most of himself, it recognizes him as a freeman of his Oreator and Lord. And until this is attained the American Republic has a holy ideal after which it may work. Other men may turn their backs upon it, but let be Ohristian man.

Theodore Parker once said: "That no man is so great as mankind." It is true. And yet, in a country like this, every single man represents—humanity; represents mankind; ay, more, represents Ithin in whose image he was made. Here we are, in the eye of the whole world, all past generations are looking down upon us, the advocates of all past theories of government which ours has displaced, of all past standards of human valuation which ours has set aside, are waiting for the result. Will this people, who have published the gospel of man's preclousness; who have put the Christian idea into government; who have fought for it when it was imported in the persons of three millions of slaves and their children; will they hold to it? Will they let it take its course westward, even as it has gone southward? Will they believe in man's loss possibilities, and give him a chance to develop them? It is a problem in | which the whole human race is concerned, and it is the last solution of it that ever will be given to the human race. For my own part I want to see this country ruled in the interest of the west that country ruled in the interest of the west the kenn or a black onc, a red skin or a vellow one; whether it have a white skin or a black one, a red skin or a vellow one; whether it be European. A

CHRIST (P. E.) CHURCH, GEORGETOWN. was beautifully decorated with holly, ferns and

The Rev. W. W. Williams, D. D., rector, preached from Psalm exxvi, 1-3, a psalm whose preached from Praim exxvi. 1-3, a pastm whose author is unknown, and which is a burst of joyous thanks for the deliverance of the people of Israel from the captivity of Babylon—a deliverance which was effected through Cyrus, an agent for that purpose reared by God a century before; and when amid the shadows of that captive gisom the proclamation seunded forth for oue to rebuild Jerusslem, how indeed were the children of captivity like them that dream." It was the second time that His people had thus in song sent up

39th verse : "A citizen of no mean city."

THE POLITICS OF NEVADA.

HON. C. W. KENDALL EXPLAINS THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

HOW NEVADA WAS CARRIED BY THE REPUBLICANS-A TICKET THAT WAS A SIGHT FOR GODS AND MEN-PLAIN WORDS ABOUT SUTRO-THE SENATO-RIAL CANVASS. Congress from Nevada, has just arrived in this

city from the West. In view of the interest that has been felt in the result of the late election in Nevada, our reporter sought to obtain an explanation of the political situation from Democratic authority, and from one who is understood to have been a prominent and influential actor in the campaign that has resulted in that State in almost a clean Republican victory. Our reporter found Mr. Kendall at his residence—1328 Cor coran street-wide awake and cheery from the excitement of sage-brush politics and a long journey, and the picture of vigorous health. We were welcomed in a direct, cordial way, and at once made known the purpose of our call, and immediately felt at home under the influ-ence of the hearty and frank manner of our re-

The result of your election in Nevada, Mr. prise; and we, who are so far removed from the scene of sction, are somewhat puzzied to understand it. I have therefore called to beg that you would give, for the benefit of the readers of This REFURLICAN, your views upon what is to us so unexpected.

Mr. Kendall. All right. Am happy to see you and have a chance to talk with you and enlighten any one who cares to know about those matters.

and have a chance to talk with you and enlighten any one who cares to know about these matters. I think I know tolerably well why it was that our little State took the Republican cause on the same day that so many others went Democratic. Our next Congressman is a Republican; our State officers elect are nearly all Republicans; and our Legislature, to assemble in January, will be overwhelmingly Republican on joint ballot and in both branches; and nothing short of a direct interposition of Providence. I am sorry to say, can prevent the election, inside of sixty days, of a Republican United States Senator. This is fun for you fellows, doubticas, but it is bad enough for us and for the Democratic party in my State; yet some things might have been worse—infinitely worse—than this defeat.

Reporter. What do you refer to as being worse than defeat?

Reporter. What do you refer to as being worse than defeat?

Mr. Rendall. Just what I was going on to explain. I think any decent man will agree that it is worse for a political party to botray the vital interests of the party than to suffer defeat. It is better that such party, anywhere, and in any State, should go down rather than to rise by trampling upon all the results achieved through the late evid war; than to rise, by an alliance with schemes of public plunder and by a copartnership with knaves. I apply that principle in this way: Our State Democratic Convention last summer neminated a ticket which was a sight for gods and men to behold—personally good men enough all neminated a ticket which was a sight for gods and men to behold—personally good men enough all of them, but, with few exceptions, surgeonerated, unreconstructed, case-hardened rebels from the Confederate cross-reads, in soil and beart and sympathy with the lost cause, and, politically, fity years behind the times. Upon the vital question of the day—regulation of railroads—this convention adopted a platform that reads like the "resolutions of "m," and the whole conclave was engineered in the interest of a noterious and infamous public plunderer and a lobbyist here—one who has been a standing pest and unisance in both wings and in half the committee-rooms of the Capitol for the last eight years. These Bourbons and antedinivian politicians of Nevadadid the best they knew how—they sold out and attempted to transfer their entire party organization to this fellow whom I have faintly characterized, and one who will be known in the annais of sage-brush politics as the nown in the annals of sage brush politics as the Sutro-Chivalry Democracy." Reporter, Were you a candidate before that

convention for nomination?

Mr. Kendall. Not at all. Never: I looked in upon their deliberations, and was urged to submit my name for renomination to Congress. But, as I said, any one could have seen with half an eye that the whole organization was like the fellow who went down from Jerusulem to Jericho—it had fallen among thieves! it had fallen among thieves?

Roporter. Bid you take any part in the campaign preeding the election?

Mr. Kendall. Rather? A part that some gentiemen may profit by if they will. The chairman and members of the State Democratic Central

vant.

After a pleasant and desultery chat upon the news and gossip of the city, which Mr. Kendall entered into with the interest of an old habitue, our reporter took his leave, fully impressed with the idea that the present Democratic Congressman from Nevada is a gentleman that has, in an eminent degree, the qualities of directness, oil hand courtesy and frumess, and a decision of character not to be trified with. He ought to be a Kepublican.

report, which was adopted. A resolution was adopted recognizing the Grand Chapter of West Virginia; also a resolution approving the doings and decisions of the General Grand High Priest for the next three years.

attend divine service.

Upen reassembling after attending divine service, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is clearly inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution of this General Grand Chapter for any Grand Chapter, Grand High Priest or Deputy Grand High Priest, to issue a dispensation for the formation of a Subordinate Chapter for a less sum than ninety dollars.

Resolved, That the State Grand Chapters throughout this jurisdiction be requested to cause to be paid annually to the General Grand Secretary of this General Grand Chapter the sum of one cent for each Royal Arch Mason borne upon the rolls of their subordinates at the date of their annual reports, the find se created to be used to defray the necessary expenses of the General Grand Chapter.

A resolution recognizing the Grand Mark lodge

Grand Chapter.

A resolution recognizing the Grand Mark lodge of England and Wales was postponed until the next triennal convention.

A committee was appointed to consider and report at the next triennal convocation the propertities of officers of the Kayal Arch Chapters. A committee was appointed with instructions to make a thorough revision of the constitution of the General Grand Chapter and report at the next triennial convocation. The grand officers were

were present. The weather was most favorable,

Postmaster General Jewell will return to Wash-ington to-morrow.

Mrs. Sartoris, daughter of President Grant, is expected to arrive at Paris next Monday. from Europe last evening, and will remain at Willard's for the season.

Dr. Asa Hill, D. D., and formerly editor of the American Dental Recorder and one of the fore-most citizens of Western Connecticut, sied at Norwalk, Corn., of heart disease, early yester-day morning.

Miss Mary Alsop King, daughter of the late Charles King, of New York, was united in marriage to Mr. Waddington, formerly Minister of Public Instruction in France under the administration of M. Thiers, on the 10th instant in the city of Paris, in the presence of her brothers and the United States Ministers at Paris and Berlin and a leave civilia of Grisenia.

CHURCH AND STATE.

ADDRESS BY ARCHBISHOP BAILEY. NEW YORK, Nov. 28 .- Archbishop Bailey, of Baltimore, made an address to-day in St. Mary's church, Jersey City, during which he referred to the present controversy in England, in which Mr. Gladstone has taken so prominent a part. He said Gladstone's position was only assumed in order to secure to himself a return to power; and had there been a more general knowledge of the tenets of the Reman Catholic Church such a con-

troversy would have been impossible. OPPOSITION TO THE CHURCH IN AMERICA. dice against the Church in the far West, which prevented the establishment of Roman missions among the Indians, even where other churches had missions; and to the fact that the Government would not allow the priests of the Roman Catholic Church to officiate as chaplains in the army and navy, though that privilege was extended to them even in England.

THE TURF.

TRUTTING AT NORFOLK, VA. RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 25.—A special to the Dis-putch from Norfolk states that the trotting race between Ogden's Lady Patterson and McCaull's Orange Blossom for \$1,000, mile heats, best three n five, was wen by Orange Blossom. Best time, 2:3714 Lady Patterson lead Orange Blossom in several races previous to this.

BUDSON RIVER DRIVING PARK PODGHERRSIE, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The race at ludson River Driving Park to-day between Ameriena Girl in harness and Copperbottom under saddle was won by the latter. Time, 2:2514, 2:27,

ARREST OF A BOND FORGER. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Before United States Commissioner Biddle to-day, George F. Hilt, alias J. E. Batchelder, was charged with forging United States bands and insurance bonds. Hilt is secretary of the Safe Guard Insurance Com-

cently been under examination by Insurance Commissioner Forster. The charge was brought by William H. Rood United States secret service detective, and Captain Thomas Dusenberry, detective from New York. It appears these officials, with several men, came from New York last night, This morning they went to the home of Hilt, at Seventeenth and Tioga streets, and arrested him They took him to the depot to remeve him to New York, but were prevented by one of Pinkerton's men, who had been watching the accused since

the 11th inst. He compelled them to bring him to the central office unfil a hearing could be had. It seems that Hilt hired the office No. 22 at No. 48 New street, New York, on June 7, under the same of J. E. Batcheldor, where he has at intervals been doing business with seven or eight others ever since. Capt. Irving, of New York, two days ago, went to the place vacated last Saturday and found two \$5,000 bends and one \$10,000, with some insurance bends alleged to have been forged by the accused. The case is a peculiar one, owing partly to the manner of the arrest and the position of the defendant. He was held in \$10,000 the New York officers promise additional and important testimony.

HEAVY DRY GOODS ROBBERY. TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 26 .- The dry goods store of Baker & Bro., on State street, was entered last night and robbed of silks and furs to the value of \$6,000. The thieves entered the rear by boring nexation to the United States. first through the stable, and then into the cellar of the store, and then, by foreing a door, from the cellar into the store. The burglars were judges of valuable goods, having taken nothing but silks and furs of the best quality. The inferior qualities were thrown aside and left lying on the floor. The gas is kept burning all night, and besides the regular police there is a private watch-man for the stores on this block; yet so adroitly

that the commercial relations of England and Canada cannot be dealt with in a treaty with a

about the premises was poleoned. side of the bed in which lay the mother uncon-scious of what was going on. The excitement is very great and many are the theories in reference to the removal of the child. The case is a mystery and baffles the skill of the police and others who have been unremitting in the search

Camden station at 10:30 last night, when about train delayed two bears. Engineer George Buckley was severely injured by jumping from the engine. The horses are valued at \$3,000.

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.-A deputation of Ottawa lumbermen waited on the Premier, yesterday afternoon, and seked for an explanation of the clause in the reciprocity treaty which refers to unusumfactured lumber. Mr. McKeuxie said, what was understood between the Secretary at

year past, has been cruising in the Japan and Ochotsk seas, arrived in this port last evening. Capt. Williams furnishes the details of a succession of casualties. From his statement the fol-

in at Pleasant Island, a small island in the South furnished the crew with fresh supplies. After the vessel had progressed a short dis-tance on its route, a stowaway, in the person of a copper-colored native of the island, was found

conceased in a hiding place below deak. He was conveyed before the captain, to whom he expressed a desire to a company the vessel in the captainty of seaman. He was accordingly furnished with clothing and other appurtenances of a sailor, and was formally christened "Jim."

The new recruit prosecuted his allotted labor with all the zest and recklesness indicative of an old seaman, and stiracted no attention until about the middle of February, when something peculiar was manifest in his conduct. He talked and muttered in an incoherent manner, and accompanied his gabbling with gestures of the most frantic character. By order of the captain he was ordered "forward," and the occurrence was banished from the minds of the ship's officers as a matter of little moment. Shortly after his retirement to that portion of the vessel the cry of "Man cut!" mingled with the screams of terror, were heard coming from that direction. The captain hastened to the spot and was appalled by the shecking spectacle. On the deek, stretched out cold and dead, lay the bodies of two seamen, mangled in a horribe manner. One of the some was Freest Thols, a Freedman. The other was an American named G. A. Cooper. His body was stabbed in seven different places. The deek was slippery with the blood which had howed from the wounds of the murdered men. From the statements of the seamon who witnessed the occurrence from a short distance the captain gleaned the following particulars:

A portion of the crew were lying in the top-gallant furecastle. "Jim," the native, had joined them. After receiving the admention from the captain. In one moment, anddenly and without the slighest warning or immediate provocation, the native drew the knife which hing in the Frenchman's sheath, and stabbed him in the abdomen, diregging the knife across the body, and indicting a ghastiy wound. The Internation native then sprang at another member of the crew was attended seaman was too agile, and except with forcept lings at him, but fartunately the assailed seaman was too a

J. Boujasson, at Norfolk, Va., died yesterday. Boujasson was immediately re-arrested on the

OBJECTIONS TO THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OBJECT TO THE TREATY-LORD DER-BY'S REPLY-THE SHEFFIELD CUTLERS'

A SNOW BANK-THE CARLIST WAR. LONDON, Nov. 26.-A deputation representing fifty-two Chambers of Commerce waited on Lords Derby and Carvarvon, the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries, to present their objections to the oposed Canadian reciprocity treaty with the

United States.

Mr. Sampson Lloyd said, under the proposed treaty, the manufacturers of England were placed at great disadvantage compared with those of the United States. The treaty was unfair in principle, and would be exceedingly injurious in practical effect. He wished to submit as a gen eral principle that in any case where a Bri colony or dependency negotiated a treaty with a foreign country England should not be placed in

a worse position than the foreign country.

Lord Derby replied the Government fully agreed to this principle. The Baron representing Leeds said he did not desire to have a protective clause. He only wished Canada would not grant America any more than

England. Mr. Behrens, representing Bradford, stated there was a party in Canada which was to powerful the ' it might take action projudicial to Eng-land if the treaty was not clearly worded to pro-vent it. He saked for the insertion of a clause providing that the United States shall never have

the right to reclaim any remission of duties. Lord I do dot know that we ever received a deputation in whose views we do more entirely concar. Your case is in substance acceded to absolutely entirely. We agree with you on the main point, that in every negotiation of this kind it is the duty of the Government to see that English trade

and commerce are not placed at a disadvantage s compared with those of foreign countries.

We should fail most grossly in our duty if, for any consideration whatever, we allowed the imposition of differential duty against our own manufactures. That never was our intention. There is nothing in the proposed treaty as we un-derstand it, leading to that conclusion. I learn that apprehensions are entertained on the subject with some surprice. As regards the difficulty of defining the articles mentioned in the sched-ule with sufficient clearness, something must be allowed for the good sense and faith of the two

Governments charged with the interpretation of tween England and Canada, if any provisions unfavorable to British trade are inserted in the treaty. I am firmly convinced no such provisions exist and I agree that, did they exist, they would have created bad feeling. There is another side to the question. While protecting British trade we are bound to look at the peculiar position of Canada in her relations to the United States. We are bound to place no unnecessary obstacles in the way of the freest commercial relations between ose countries. If for any supposed interest of our own we objected to the treaty establishing such freedom, it is perfectly clear that discontent among loyal Canadians would result. Those attached to the Imperial Government, who, I be

I apprehend that the views of those who say pose that this treaty establishes a differential view in favor of America is that duties on America can goods were to be diminished at once, whereas duties on the same class of English goods were only to be in a series of years. You say there is no guarantee of this in the treaty. The reason is foreign power. They are relations of

seek to impose differential duties the Governor

the little one out of the cradle, which stood at the side of the bed in which lay the mother uncon-BECTOE OF ST. ANDERW'S.

Deap Stanley has been elected Lord Rector of

MINISTER SCHENCK AT THE CUTLERS' DENNER, was given at Sheffield this evening. A large and distinguished company attended. Lord Hough-ton proposed the toast, "The United States, which,

together with England, is engaged in the good work of preserving individual liberty." General Schenck, American Minister, replied. His countrymen, he said, were thankful, above all things, that they were at peace with the world. They were particularly satisfied that unite and withstand the whole world.

A HERALD CORRESPONDENT IMPRISONED,
LONDON, NOV. 25.—At last accounts Macgahan,
the Herald correspondent, was still imprisoned
in Sebastian. No further information has been
received concerning his case.

An official disputch from the Carlist headquar-ters claims a victory at San Marcial for the ac-tacking party, who destroyed the Republican works, and captured one hundred prisoners. DISCORD AMONG THE CARLISTS. Madrid papers assert the greatest discord pre-valls among the Carlist chiefs in the North. Gen. Darregary has refused chief command of the

WHEN SPAIN WILL BE RECOGNIZED BRUSSELS, Nov. 26.—Le Nard declares Russia will abstain from recognizing Spain until the Spanish people have declared their wishes as to

A MUNICIPAL LOTTERY.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The municipal council of
Paris has adopted the plan proposed by the prefect of the Seine for a lettery loan of 44,000,000
frames.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—Reumania has pre, ared the irait of a commercial convention with Austria, which requires the abolition of the duty on corn and a cresation of the Austrian consular jurisdic-tion. Negotiations are at a stand-still.

Home, Nov. 25,-A bill signed by 106 deputies of the Left has been introduced in the lower chamber providing for a grant of \$20,000 annually to

IMPORTANT REVERATIONS TO BE MADE.
PARIS, Nov. 25.—It is announced that memoirs
of the late President Juarez, containing important revelations concerning Bazaine and Maximilias, will soon be published here.

PARTE, Nov. 28.—A frightful mountain disaster is reported on the great St. Bernard. Eleven persons were buried in the snow, and it is supposed

all have perished. No further particulars have yet come to hand.

PLIGHT OF GEN. MITHE.

LONDON, NOV. 25.—The London director of the
Bank of Buenos Ayres has received the following
directorly. Government. The railways are all at work. Mitre has fied to Pumpas, in a southwest province of Buenos Ayres. It appears that Mitre was

the insurgent chief, Arrodendo, has defeated Gen. Rocca.

about his religious faith, for it can be given in a few words. Says he: "I believe that if people only act half as well as they knew how, God will furgive the balance."

Lee Georgese Lagues from man, J. Lowthian Bell, accompanied by some of the most promines a citizent of Chattanooga, went down the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad yesterday morning, juspecting the iron and coal supplies.